S046S-1
1/7/90

ARIZONA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION NEWSLETTER

Vol. XIII No. 12
December 1989

Unemployment Rate

Seasonally Adjusted
October*

ARIZONA	4.9%
Maricopa County	4.7%
Pima County	5.2%
UNITED STATES	5.3%

Consumer Price Index

U.S. - October 1989
Base = 1982-84

Wage Earner/Clerical Worker	124.2
% Chg. Year Ago	4.5
All Urban	125.6
% Chg. Year Ago	4.5

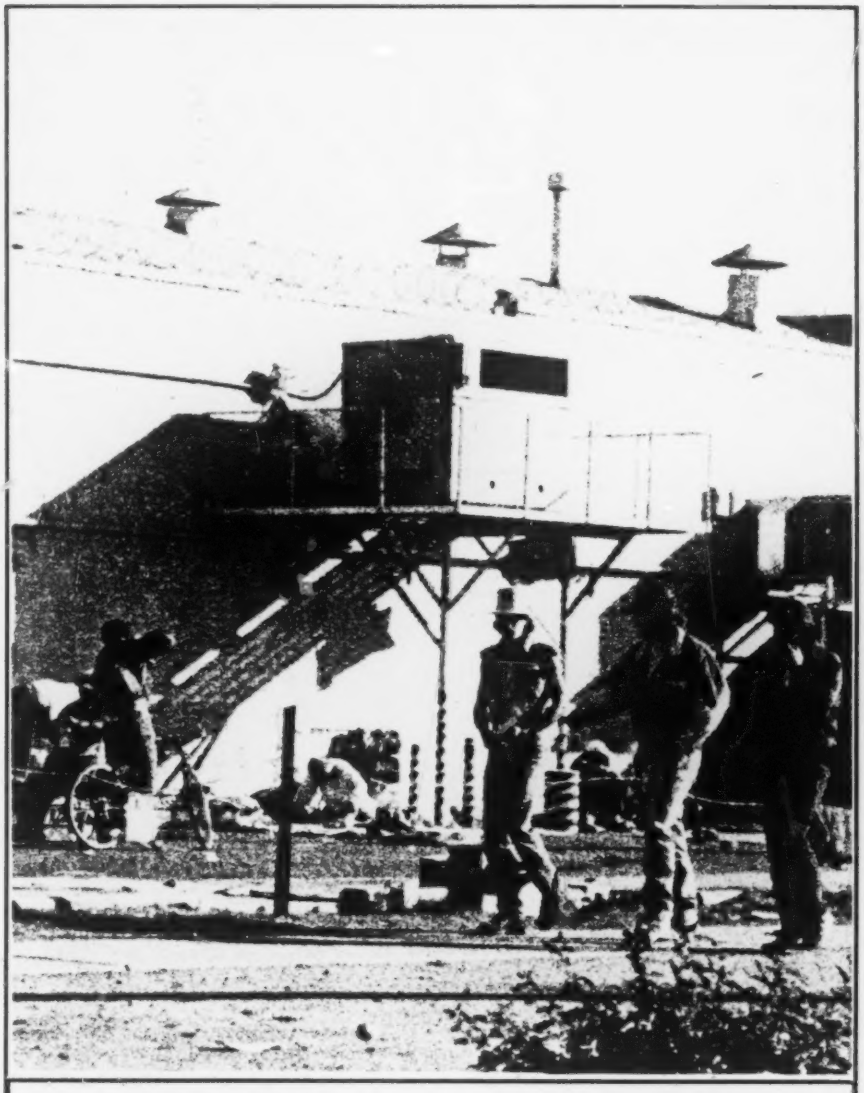
Phoenix - 3rd Qtr 1989
Base = 1982-84

All Urban	127.0
% Chg. Year Ago	5.0

Tucson - 3rd Qtr 1989
Base = 1982-84

All Urban	125.4
% Chg. Year Ago	3.0

* Preliminary



Inside This Issue

Officials Discuss Issues Affecting Employment of Homeless 2
Programs Provide Homeless Tools for Becoming Self-Sufficient 7
BLS Issues Employment Projections to Year 2000 9
The Arizona Labor Force in October 9
Arizona Labor Force Statistics 8
New Developments 15

Arizona Department of Economic Security
— Moving People Toward Self-Sufficiency

Issues Affecting Employment of Homeless Discussed

Support Services are Key to Finding, Maintaining Jobs, Officials Contend

In this month's issue of the Arizona LMI Newsletter, two articles will focus on the problems associated with helping homeless individuals find jobs and what programs are currently available in the state. The article below gives an overview of the special needs of this segment of society in finding and keeping a job and possible ways to improve the system. A companion story looks at two programs -- one public and one private -- that are being used to help homeless individuals gain employment.

Myth or Reality? Most homeless people are alcoholics or drug addicts.

Myth or Reality? If you offered a homeless person a job, they probably wouldn't take it because most of them are bums and don't want to work.

Myth or Reality? A homeless person can support a family -- with little assistance -- on a minimum-wage job.

Myth or Reality? Finding a job will solve a homeless person's problems.

If you answered "Myth" to all of these statements, you're correct. Because these and other stereotypical remarks commonly made about homeless individuals pigeonhole a population that is as hard to define as to estimate its numbers. Today's homeless person could be someone that needs psychological counseling; a drug or alcohol abuser; an illiterate person; or someone down on their luck, like the Scottsdale architect -- recently drawing media attention by showing up at a shelter -- who was making $35,000 a year, then suddenly lost a job and was unable to make ends meet.

"There is no single cause (of homelessness), there are multiple problems -- bad decision-making, alcohol, dysfunctional families," says Paul Sullivan, executive director of the Pima County Re-Entry Program, which specializes in finding jobs for the homeless in the Tucson area.

> *"You can't provide job training unless somebody's got a roof over their head and some food and transportation and clothing."*
>
> *Barbra Chavira-McCluskey*
> *Executive Director,*
> *Arizona Employment and Training Council*

Cutbacks in entitlement programs and federal housing in the last two decades have contributed another piece to the homeless puzzle, says Terry Cook, a program coordinator with the Department of Economic Security's Community Services Administration (CSA).

In addition, homelessness is not a new phenomenon in this country, only more obvious, says an official with the state Department of Education. "There have always been homeless individuals, but there have never been street people to the magnitude they are today because a homeless adult 15 years ago was not a physically visible person," says the state director for adult education, Dr. Gary Eyre, whose

(Continued on page 3)

ARIZONA LMI NEWSLETTER
SITE CODE 733A
P.O. BOX 6123
PHOENIX, AZ 85005-6123
(602) 542-3871

Brent Fine, Editor
Linda Van Calcar, Word Processor

(Continued from page 2)

agency has begun focusing on the training needs of the homeless.

Table 1. Strategies for Employing the Homeless, Maricopa Association of Governments[1]

- ✔ Make the homeless a target population for all federal and state job training programs, and provide incentives for JTPA contractors to service the homeless.
- ✔ Assure that Job Service programs (DES, Veterans Administration) are available and accessible to homeless people.
- ✔ Develop creative programs that employ the homeless and establish a casual labor pool operated by a non-profit agency or the state.
- ✔ Encourage employers to hire homeless people for permanent jobs with opportunities for advancement.
- ✔ Ensure emergency and transitional housing is available for homeless people in job training.

1. Condensed from Homeless Task Force of the Maricopa Association of Governments, September 1988.

What these and other public and private officials are saying is that solving the homeless problem is not as simple as getting a job. In most cases, they say, the *key* to helping the homeless find work and keep a job is support services -- health care, affordable housing, counseling, remedial education, and basic skills training. Common problems of the homeless, however, such as addictions, mental illness, illiteracy, or a criminal record, must be dealt with first before the homeless can enter the workforce and be expected to have long-term employment.

"You can't provide job training unless somebody's got a roof over their head and some food and transportation and clothing," says Barbra Chavira-McCluskey, executive director of the Arizona Employment and Training Council, which is responsible for planning, monitoring, and coordinating employment and training programs in the state. "In order to be successful, there must be some other support systems in place before you can ask them to really make it."

Currently, there are no state programs that are set up to deal specifically with finding jobs for the homeless and meeting their other needs, or one agency that is set up to coordinate job training and support service programs. On the county and municipal level, the Pima County ReEntry Program is the only public agency that is coordinating all of the needs of the unemployed homeless.

Maricopa County and the City of Phoenix, for example, offer some services for homeless job seekers through their Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) providers, but the JTPA programs are not tied in with community service agencies that Maricopa County and Phoenix fund. Most of the time, Maricopa County and Phoenix will send homeless job seekers to non-profit organizations -- e.g., Central Arizona Shelter Services (CASS) or Phoenix South Community Mental Health Center -- for support services and then lose track of their progress.

"We're equipped to work with them (homeless), but our job at JTPA is not to shelter them," says David Lopez, executive director of the Maricopa

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

County Pr[illegible]
which over[illegible]
county, [illegible]
that Ma[illegible]
homeless p[illegible]
agencies [illegible]
CASS, an[illegible]
$60,000 t[illegible] A

Recent surveys by CSA and the Employment and Training Council point out the current system's deficiencies in meeting the employment needs of Arizona's homeless people -- commonly estimated between 10,000 and 12,000 -- with few community-service agencies and JTPA providers serving the homeless population in terms of job placement.[1]

> *Of all MAG's recommendations, "housing is the key" to getting the homeless population back into the workforce.*
>
> *Louis Martinez*
> *Employment Services Manager, CASS' Project Help*

In the CSA survey, only six of JTPA's 16 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) reported that any of their job-training providers serviced the homeless during the past year.[2] Pima County reported the largest percentage (about 5 percent) -- due primarily to its ReEntry Program -- while the City of Phoenix' and Maricopa County's JTPA providers only reported serving 105 homeless people out of a potential 6,000 to 8,000.[3]

"The problem is that JTPA was formed as an employment program, not a social services program," says the state support section manager for JTPA, Dave Ellis, who points out that homeless people are just one of several target groups that JTPA supports. "JTPA is beginning to move in terms of social services, not 100 percent, not 50 percent ... That's why you have SDAs to balance their demands." There are 16 SDAs in Arizona -- representing each county, the City of Phoenix, The Navajo Nation, and all other Indian tribes -- that oversee the state's JTPA programs.

Outside of the Pima County ReEntry Program, CASS in Phoenix, with its Project Help, appears to have the only other program in the state that coordinates job-search and support-services programs. New Day, a non-profit organization that operates a housing facility and some support services out of a former motel in Phoenix, is seeking additional funds from the City of Phoenix before it can fully function as a combination shelter/job-search program. For veterans without jobs in Arizona, however, there is good news. Starting in the spring at the Veterans Administration Domiciliary in Prescott, a homeless jobs program with ancillary support services will begin operation with what appears to be long-term funding.

Carol Kratz, coordinator of Human Services Planning for the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG), sees the lack of a single public agency overseeing support services and job development as a major stumbling block in helping the homeless find work. Kratz says that organizations like CASS have gotten into the job-development business "because the existing system simply doesn't respond. They've had to go out and take social service money and plug it into the employment area."

The Employment and Training Council, however, recently proposed to Governor Mofford that an [illegible] task force for

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

the homeless be created under the council. If this short-term measure comes about, one of its functions would be to "pull together" training and support-service programs in the state. "We (the council) want to coordinate and facilitate the process," Chavira-McCluskey says.

In addition, as a long-term solution the League of Cities and Towns is seeking legislation that would set up a similar office under DES. The office's primary purpose, says Cook, would be to address and provide coordination and assistance to public and private organizations that aid homeless people.

Figure 1. Homeless gather at 7th Avenue and Van Buren Street in Phoenix.

Chavira-McCluskey, Kratz, and Cook believe that one of the major functions of such an office also would be to coordinate federal and other grant applications. This past summer, six public and private organizations in the state applied for grants from the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to start homeless job training programs. All came up empty (See *Arizona LMI Newsletter*, November 1989), although the Pima County Re-Entry Program was awarded $300,000 in 1988, the first year of the grants.

Besides wanting to ensure the coordination of homeless job programs and community service organizations, as well as grant applications, these three officials believe several other issues must also be addressed, most of which were summarized in a report released in September by MAG's Homeless Task Force. Among its recommendations were to:

* Make the homeless a target population for all federal and state job-training programs, and provide incentives for JTPA contractors to serve homeless individuals.

* Assure that Job Service programs (DES, Veterans Administration) are available and accessible to homeless people.

* Develop creative programs that employ the homeless and establish a casual labor pool operated by a non-profit agency or the state.

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

* Encourage employers to hire homeless people for permanent jobs with opportunities for advancement.

* Ensure emergency and transitional housing is available for homeless people in job training.

The first of the proposals listed above has already been implemented, although its effectiveness has yet to be determined. JTPA now includes the homeless in its "Hard to Serve" category -- along with displaced homemakers, disadvantaged youth and others -- making providers eligible for monetary incentives for serving them. Before now, providers would complain that the homeless were costing them too much to serve, Kratz says.

Perhaps the major barrier holding back homeless persons is the attitudes of employers and the homeless themselves.

Regarding creative programs, Kratz points out that the city of Portland, Ore., several years ago began employing homeless people to clean up a city parking garage. The idea worked so well it eventually led to a group of homeless people forming their own company and contracting with Portland to do maintenance work. Kratz suggests that the homeless could clean up debris around a shelter, which would create employment opportunities and develop skills.

In addition, "another real big gap (in employment for the homeless) is some kind of non-profit labor pool," says Kratz, who points out that many homeless are being "ripped off like crazy" by businesses that get paid $8 or $9 an hour for spot labor jobs and only pay the homeless $3.35 an hour.

Education is one area where the state is trying to make inroads with the homeless, says Eyre. Beginning early next year the state will begin a basic skills literacy program for homeless adults in Yuma where there are an estimated 300 homeless persons.[5]

The class -- which features instruction in basic skills (English and mathematics) and high school equivalency (GED) exam preparation -- will be added to two already in place in Phoenix and Tucson. Students average around 30 hours of classroom instruction, but it varies depending on the needs of the student. "You may get someone who needs to come in and look at building a resume ... and you may get somebody else who is in there for 100 hours who needs to prepare to get a high school equivalency certificate," Eyre says.

The advantage of the program in regards to homeless people, Eyre says, is that the classes are open entry and open exit. "You can come in and stay as long as you want to get your skill level up to where you can get out and get into the labor force," he says.

Of all MAG's recommendations, "housing is the key" to getting the homeless population back into the workforce, says Louis Martinez, employment services manager for CASS' Project Help. Martinez says that subsidized transitional housing is necessary for homeless persons to have a chance of making it, because when homeless people make minimum wage ($3.35) or a little above it's impossible for them to pay $350 or more in rent for an apartment when they're taking home only $600 to $700 a month. "They end up spending more

(Continued on page 19)

Project Help, ReEntry Program Lead Way in Helping Homeless Find Light at End of Tunnel

Currently, there are two non-profit organizations in Arizona -- one private and one public -- that coordinate full-service job training/placement programs with support-service programs. Coordination of job training and support services (health care, housing, drug treatment) are the necessary ingredients to helping the homeless find and maintain employment, public and private officials say. Following is an overview of the two full-service programs.

Central Arizona Shelter Services (Project Help)

More commonly known as CASS, this emergency shelter for 700 homeless persons, has been in existence since 1984 at 1209 W. Madison St. in Phoenix.

In March 1987, when CASS determined 40 percent of the shelter's residents were employable, it started Project Help, also known as the Hard to Employ Homeless Program. "CASS' mission is not just to shelter people, but to help them find their way permanently off the street; to reach economic self-sufficiency," CASS' brochure reads.

One advantage of having a job-placement program connected with a shelter is that it immediately overcomes one of the major obstacles a homeless person faces -- housing. CASS provides shelter to men, women and families, as well as day-care service. In addition, guests are given hygiene supplies, shower facilities, food, transportation, referrals for clothing, substance-abuse counseling, medical care, and assistance in obtaining entitlement benefits.

About two-thirds of Project Help's clients -- an average of 100 to 150 a month -- are CASS residents. The other one-third -- made up of homeless, near homeless, or the working poor -- come from other sources (i.e., referrals, walk-ins) and use a variety of Project Help's job-search services. "If you're homeless and you have a limited amount of money, it's quite a dilemma to do a job search," says Project Help Executive Director Louis Martinez, who points out that the cost of newspapers, telephones, and message service that Project Help provides are prohibitive.

Project Help, which has five employees including Martinez, is broken down into three components -- Intake and Assessment, Job Readiness, and Job Development. After someone finds employment, Project Help also offers a Working Persons Program, which provides free transitional housing and other services for CASS residents.

In Intake and Assessment, counselors go over what the program requires of the client and try to weed out any potential problems. Among areas covered are: substance abuse, lack of skills (social, learning), work history, strengths and weaknesses, and immigration identification. If there are any problem areas, clients are referred back to a CASS case manager or to outside agencies; otherwise, clients move on to the next segment.

Project Help Components

— Intake and Assessment

— Job Readiness

— Job Development

The Job Readiness portion of Project Help takes in the basics of preparing for a job interview -- from how to fill out an application to writing a resume, to explaining gaps in employment. "We'll help people reconstruct their job history, make sure they fill in all the blanks on job applications, talk about interview techniques and how to present yourself, even how to explain you're an ex-offender," Martinez says. Project Help also has camcorder equipment to do simulated job interviews, which lets clients view areas where they need to improve.

One requirement of the Job Readiness mode is attending a literacy center three to four hours a week, which can involve either a refresher course in remedial skills or preparation for General Equivalency Diploma (GED) exam. Clients also must fill out an Employability Development Plan, in which

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 7)
barriers to employment are spelled out, along with suggestions for improving those areas. In addition, free haircuts and clothes (if necessary) are provided.

In the final stage of Project Help, called Job Development, the emphasis is on making sure clients are on target as far as honing their job skills and preparing for interviews, as well as having job developers recruit employers in the Phoenix area to hire Project Help clients.

The client portion includes pre-employment counseling, which involves: discussing short- and long-term goals, making sure clients have taken care of some basic needs -- (e.g., obtained a duplicate Social Security card, and received haircut and clothes); checking on whether they are showing up for appointments on time; and giving motivational talks to keep clients upbeat. In addition, clients are provided free telephones, a message service, post office box, and transportation to and from job interviews. Also, a client can be referred out to Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) providers if they need special technical training.

Job Development also entails two CASS employers spending two half-days a week talking and meeting with employers to encourage them to hire people out of the program, with an emphasis on companies that need skills of Project Help clients.

"After-care" can be as important as job preparation. Once a client obtains a job, Project Help will do 30-, 60- and 90-day follow-ups to make sure clients are still working and check on their performance. Free transportation is also provided until clients receive their first paycheck, and through its Working Person's Program, free housing is provided to CASS residents for an additional six weeks to allow them to save up some money.

The fruits of CASS' labor are evident through their success in placing clients. In October, Project Help placed 40 clients in full-time permanent jobs, which is about the average for a month. CASS has only recently begun keeping statistics on average wages of its placements, but salaries have "run the gamut," says Martinez; from $3.35 an hour for dish washers to $10.35 an hour for a machinist.

Martinez is hopeful that Project Help can expand its services, particularly if it becomes eligible for JTPA funding. One byproduct of that would be not having to completely turn over clients to providers that give technical and on-the-job training, making it "difficult to keep track of people," the Project Help head says.

"CASS has proven itself to be a model for the nation. People come from LA and New York to see how it works, because it does work," says Martinez, adding, "We're always evaluating our operation ... and always looking for ways to better ourselves."

"We have a deal with transitional housing programs. If they'll house them (homeless persons), we'll train them."

Paul Sullivan
Program Administrator,
Pima County ReEntry Program

Pima County ReEntry Program

A division of Pima County Community Services Department, the ReEntry Program has been in operation since 1986, but shifted into high gear in 1988 when it received a $300,000 grant from the Stewart McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. The program, which currently has 11 full-time employees, offers expanded case management, vocational and basic-skills training, on-the-job training, and long-term after-care.

Although, overall, the ReEntry Program and Project Help are set up in a similar fashion, there are some minor differences between the two programs, primarily because the ReEntry Program has a larger budget -- $500,000 compared to $150,000 for Project Help -- and directly funds outside training with its JTPA funding.

Unlike Project Help, which relies heavily on CASS for providing housing for its clients, all of the ReEntry Program's clients come through referrals from community-service or-

(Continued on page 18)

BLS Offers Three Scenarios in Projections to Year 2000

The U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has released revised economic and employment projections to the year 2000. The projections, the Bureau's 17th since 1957, are used widely in studying long-range economic and employment trends.

The projections offer three scenarios of trends for the labor force, economic growth, and employment by industry and occupation over the 1988-2000 period. Each scenario employs a specific set of assumptions, including factors such as fiscal policy, demographic changes in the population, exchange rates, and unemployment.

Highlights of the projections include:

* **The labor force reaching 141 million in 2000 despite it growing slower than in the past.**

* **Whites comprising more than two-thirds of the entrants into the labor force, while blacks will make up 13 percent; Hispanics, 15 percent; and Asians and other races, more than 5.5 percent.**

* **An annual rate of real economic growth of 2.3 percent and job growth of 1.2 percent.**

* **Service-producing industries accounting for 18.1 million jobs, with three industries -- retail trade, health services, and business services -- making up half of that total.**

* **Manufacturing employment declining slightly, although factory output will be increasing.**

* **Employment by major occupational groups changing slowly over the period, with the following occupational groups growing the fastest: executive, administrative, and managerial positions; professional speciality jobs; technicians and related support positions; and service jobs.**

Five articles giving an overview of the projections were published in the November 1989 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, which can be found at major libraries in the state or purchased through the Government Printing Office in Washington D.C.

The Arizona Labor Force in October

The Arizona unemployment rate dropped sharply to 4.9 percent in October, down from 5.7 percent in September. The number of unemployed declined 15,900 to 83,600 as total employed expanded 15,600.

Although a "gentler, kinder" Arizona economy is suggested by the sharp decline in the unemployed and labor force, the increase in total employed was seasonally normal. The loss in unemployment was about four times the October average since 1982, while the labor force loss of 300 contrasts with an average October gain of 12,600.

Arizona wage and salary employment gained a seasonally normal 18,500 and reached a new peak of 1,463,500. Seasonal gains normally occur in government, transportation, trade, and services in October with the schools' portion of government accounting for most of the increase.

This October, the government share (8,700) of the seasonal gain was about 1,000 higher than would be normally expected with the non-school portion of state and local government accounting for all of the surplus. Elsewhere, transportation was 300 above its seasonal average; services 400 higher than normal; and trade, 200 below its seasonal mark.

Improvement in the Arizona economy is being carried forward by the services-producing businesses despite a languishing goods-producing sector. Arizona service-producers employment grew 4.1 percent (45,600 jobs) in October, while nationally, service job growth was 3.2 percent.

(Continued on page 14)

October 1989 (in thousands)

	ARIZONA				
				Amount Change	
	Oct.* 1989	Sep. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sep.- Oct.	1988- 1989
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE**	1705.1	1705.4	1691.4	-0.3	+13.7
Total Unemployment	83.6	99.5	110.1	-15.9	-26.5
Rate	4.9	5.8	6.5	----	----
Rate (Sea. Adj.)***	4.9	5.7	6.5	----	----
Total Employment	1621.5	1605.9	1581.3	+15.6	+40.2

The Above Labor Force Statistics Sho

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	1463.5	1445.0	1421.6	+18.5	+41.9
Manufacturing	190.1	189.9	190.8	+0.2	-0.7
Durable Goods	144.3	144.3	146.9	+0.0	-2.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass	7.7	7.7	7.6	+0.0	+0.1
Primary and Fabricated Metals	16.0	15.8	15.8	+0.2	+0.2
Primary Metals	7.4	7.3	7.5	+0.1	-0.1
Fabricated Metals	8.6	8.5	8.3	+0.1	+0.3
Machinery	62.4	62.6	66.4	-0.2	-4.0
Other Durable Goods	58.2	58.2	57.1	+0.0	+1.1
Aircraft and Missiles	25.9	26.0	26.2	-0.1	-0.3
Lumber and Wood Product (Excluding Furniture)	8.5	8.6	8.4	-0.1	+0.1
All Other Durable Goods	23.8	23.6	22.5	+0.2	+1.3
Nondurable Goods	45.8	45.6	43.9	+0.2	+1.9
Food and Kindred Products	10.0	9.9	9.4	+0.1	+0.6
Apparel	4.7	4.6	4.5	+0.1	+0.2
Printing and Publishing	17.0	16.9	16.7	+0.1	+0.3
All Other Nondurable Goods	14.1	14.2	13.3	-0.1	+0.8
Mining and Quarrying	12.1	12.2	12.0	-0.1	+0.1
Copper Mining	9.1	9.2	8.8	-0.1	+0.3
Other Mining and Quarrying	3.0	3.0	3.2	+0.0	-0.2
Construction	91.7	92.3	94.8	-0.6	-3.1
Trans., Communications, & Public Utilities	73.9	73.2	72.1	+0.7	+1.8
Transportation	39.3	38.6	36.4	+0.7	+2.9
Communications and Public Utilities	34.6	34.6	35.7	+0.0	-1.1
Trade	365.6	360.6	348.2	+5.0	+17.4
Wholesale Trade	70.5	69.8	67.4	+0.7	+3.1
Retail Trade	295.1	290.8	280.8	+4.3	+14.3
General Merchandise and Apparel	46.0	45.0	43.6	+1.0	+2.4
Food Stores	49.5	48.4	47.0	+1.1	+2.5
Automotive and Service Stations	35.7	35.9	34.0	-0.2	+1.7
Eating and Drinking Places	101.7	100.9	97.9	+0.8	+3.8
Other Retail Trade	62.2	60.6	58.3	+1.6	+3.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	92.6	92.5	92.1	+0.1	+0.5
Services and Miscellaneous	375.8	371.3	361.1	+4.5	+14.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	43.3	42.1	41.1	+1.2	+2.2
Business Services	78.7	78.2	76.8	+0.5	+1.9
Health Services	93.6	93.1	91.2	+0.5	+2.4
Other Services	160.2	157.9	152.0	+2.3	+8.2
Government	261.7	253.0	250.5	+8.7	+11.2
Federal	44.9	45.0	43.9	-0.1	+1.0
State and Local	216.8	208.0	206.6	+8.8	+10.2
School	124.0	116.7	118.9	+7.3	+5.1

* Preliminary

** Labor force, unemployment, and employment are reported by place of residence.

*** Normal seasonal variations have been eliminated to reflect underlying economic trends.

October 1989 (in thousands)

MARICOPA COUNTY					PIMA COUNTY				
			Amount Change					Amount Change	
Oct.* 1989	Sep. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sep.- Oct.	1988- 1989	Oct.* 1989	Sep. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sep.- Oct.	1988- 1989
1055.9	1055.8	1047.1	+0.1	+8.8	320.2	321.6	319.3	-1.4	+0.9
43.8	51.2	56.9	-7.4	-13.1	13.8	17.0	17.2	-3.2	-3.4
4.1	4.8	5.4	---	---	4.3	5.3	5.4	---	---
4.1	4.7	5.4	---	---	4.3	5.2	5.3	---	---
1012.1	1004.6	990.2	+7.5	+21.9	306.4	304.6	302.1	+1.8	+4.3

e Used for Economic Assistance Programs

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

961.4	948.6	934.9	+12.8	+26.5	254.2	250.9	249.3	+3.3	+4.9
139.7	139.8	138.9	-0.1	+0.8	28.1	28.0	30.2	+0.1	-2.1
107.7	107.8	108.2	-0.1	-0.5	22.2	22.2	24.4	+0.0	-2.2
4.8	4.9	5.1	-0.1	-0.3					
10.6	10.5	10.4	+0.1	+0.2					
51.5	51.7	53.0	-0.2	-1.5					
40.8	40.7	39.7	+0.1	+1.1					
32.0	32.0	30.7	+0.0	+1.3	5.9	5.8	5.8	+0.1	+0.1
6.4	6.4	6.0	+0.0	+0.4					
3.6	3.5	3.3	+0.1	+0.3					
11.9	11.9	11.8	+0.0	+0.1					
10.1	10.2	9.6	-0.1	+0.5					
0.9	0.9	0.7	+0.0	+0.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	+0.0	+0.2
61.5	61.8	65.1	-0.3	-3.6	16.3	16.5	17.0	-0.2	-0.7
51.7	51.1	50.2	+0.6	+1.5	9.5	9.5	8.9	+0.0	+0.6
28.8	28.3	26.8	+0.5	+2.0	4.9	4.9	4.5	+0.0	+0.4
22.9	22.8	23.4	+0.1	-0.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	+0.0	+0.2
246.0	241.9	235.5	+4.1	+10.5	60.4	59.8	57.2	+0.6	+3.2
57.0	56.4	54.2	+0.6	+2.8	7.3	7.4	6.9	-0.1	+0.4
189.0	185.5	181.3	+3.5	+7.7	53.1	52.4	50.3	+0.7	+2.8
28.4	27.8	27.5	+0.6	+0.9	7.6	7.5	7.5	+0.1	+0.1
32.1	31.3	30.4	+0.8	+1.7	8.2	8.0	8.1	+0.2	+0.1
22.8	23.0	21.4	-0.2	+1.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	+0.0	+0.0
64.8	63.8	62.8	+1.0	+2.0	18.7	18.6	18.1	+0.1	+0.6
40.9	39.6	39.2	+1.3	+1.7	13.0	12.7	11.0	+0.3	+2.0
74.0	73.8	73.4	+0.2	+0.6	11.5	11.6	12.0	-0.1	-0.5
252.7	248.6	243.3	+4.1	+9.4	70.5	69.8	67.8	+0.7	+2.7
25.8	24.6	24.0	+1.2	+1.8	6.8	6.5	6.8	+0.3	+0.0
61.3	60.9	60.2	+0.4	+1.1	11.8	11.9	11.5	-0.1	+0.3
60.5	60.1	59.7	+0.4	+0.8	20.3	20.2	19.3	+0.1	+1.0
105.1	103.0	99.4	+2.1	+5.7	31.6	31.2	30.2	+0.4	+1.4
134.9	130.7	127.8	+4.2	+7.1	55.8	53.6	54.3	+2.2	+1.5

NOTE: Prepared by the Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Nonmetropolitan Counties
Labor Force and Employment
October 1989

	Apache	Cochise	Coco-nino	Gila	Graham	Green-lee	La Paz
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*	14,725	35,875	45,350	12,775	9,200	2,900	5,725
Total Unemployment	1,625	2,000	2,600	1,100	650	225	375
Rate	11.0%	5.6%	5.7%	8.6%	7.1%	7.8%	6.6%
Rate (Seas. Adj.)**	12.4%	5.8%	6.4%	8.9%	7.1%	7.1%	6.3%
Total Employment	13,100	33,875	42,750	11,675	8,550	2,675	5,350
THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS							
TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	15,200	26,200	41,975	10,975	5,875	2,800	3,775
Manufacturing	950	1,250	3,225	1,325	200	50	375
Mining & Quarrying	50	150	150	1,275	0	1,575	75
Construction	1,000	850	2,200	600	225	125	200
T.C.P.U.	1,625	1,650	2,250	375	150	50	75
Trade	1,600	5,950	9,900	2,375	1,475	226	1,200
F.I.R.E.	350	675	875	300	100	25	100
Services & Misc.	4,350	4,925	10,775	2,075	975	125	900
Government	5,275	10,750	12,600	2,650	2,750	625	850

	Mohave	Navajo	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*	34,025	27,500	39,425	11,350	39,050	51,200
Total Unemployment	1,650	2,200	2,500	1,725	1,950	7,450
Rate	4.8%	8.0%	6.3%	15.2%	5.0%	14.6%
Rate (Seas. Adj.)**	5.0%	8.8%	6.8%	11.8%	5.3%	16.9%
Total Employment	32,375	25,300	36,925	9,625	37,100	43,750
THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS						
TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	23,750	21,350	31,125	10,100	26,800	28,175
Manufacturing	2,650	1,975	4,325	1,350	2,425	2,225
Mining & Quarrying	150	1,175	3,650	0	825	50
Construction	2,150	1,200	1,300	350	2,225	1,450
T.C.P.U.	1,200	1,800	950	575	1,050	1,050
Trade	7,300	4,175	5,675	3,900	7,300	8,200
F.I.R.E.	1,150	400	825	300	1,025	975
Services & Misc.	5,325	4,875	4,050	1,750	6,200	6,250
Government	3,825	5,750	10,350	1,875	5,750	7,975

* Adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) to reflect place of residence.

** Seasonal adjustment not applicable for economic assistance programs.

T.C.P.U. = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
F.I.R.E. = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Arizona

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct.* 1989	Sep. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct.* 1989	Sep. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct.* 1989	Sep. 1989	Oct. 1988
Manufacturing	409.70	416.33	405.14	41.3	41.8	40.8	9.92	9.96	9.93
Aircraft & Missiles	612.67	615.44	INA	44.3	44.5	INA	13.83	13.83	INA
Food & Kindred Prod.	336.07	343.00	325.54	40.2	40.4	39.7	8.36	8.49	8.20
Primary Metals	485.81	499.38	511.73	37.0	36.8	39.7	13.13	13.57	12.89
Machinery	381.68	388.49	404.81	39.8	40.3	40.2	9.59	9.64	10.07
Copper Mining	575.07	588.74	537.43	43.5	44.5	41.5	13.22	13.23	12.95
Construction	440.63	435.49	411.09	37.5	37.0	35.5	11.75	11.77	11.58
Utilities	744.76	720.76	654.80	43.3	44.3	42.3	17.20	16.27	15.48
Retail Trade**	250.37	256.95	245.25	32.9	33.5	32.7	7.61	7.67	7.50
Wholesale Trade	389.22	374.36	384.52	39.0	38.2	39.6	9.98	9.80	9.71

Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Maricopa County

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct.* 1989	Sep. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct.* 1989	Sep. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct.* 1989	Sep. 1989	Oct. 1988
Manufacturing	434.89	436.35	428.86	42.1	42.2	41.0	10.33	10.34	10.46
Construction	458.25	456.93	426.36	37.5	37.3	35.5	12.22	12.25	12.01
Retail Trade**	265.44	270.27	270.68	33.6	33.7	33.5	7.90	8.02	8.08
Wolesale Trade	406.85	391.55	404.40	39.5	38.5	40.0	10.30	10.17	10.11

Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Pima County

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct.* 1989	Sep. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct.* 1989	Sep. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct.* 1989	Sep. 1989	Oct. 1988
Manufacturing	366.34	363.47	380.56	38.4	38.1	39.6	9.54	9.54	9.61
Copper Mining	616.94	650.31	609.44	43.6	45.7	43.5	14.15	14.23	14.01
Construction	384.27	384.16	369.96	37.6	37.7	36.2	10.22	10.19	10.22
Utilities	582.09	585.33	578.10	38.6	39.1	41.5	15.08	14.97	13.93

* Preliminary.

** Excudes eating and drinking places.

Note: These estimates are based on a sample of full- and part-time production and related employees whose payroll and hours are reported for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Arizona Labor Force and Employment for Economic Assistance Programs October 1989

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Statewide	1,705,154	1,621,543	83,611	4.9%
Apache	14,711	13,098	1,613	11.0
Cochise	35,869	33,874	1,995	5.6
Coconino	45,329	42,740	2,589	5.7
Gila	12,790	11,679	1,111	8.7
Graham	9,205	8,548	657	7.1
Greenlee	2,888	2,666	222	7.7
La Paz	5,729	5,361	368	6.4
Maricopa	1,055,837	1,012,059	43,778	4.1
Mohave	34,032	32,381	1,651	4.9
Navajo	27,519	25,311	2,208	8.0
Pima	320,222	306,423	13,799	4.3
Pinal	39,428	36,929	2,499	6.3
Santa Cruz	11,345	9,619	1,726	15.2
Yavapai	39,048	37,102	1,946	5.0
Yuma	51,202	43,752	7,450	14.6

These figures are the only official BLS labor statistics to be used for revenue sharing purposes. They are not designed to be used as economic indicators.

NOTE: Series for Yuma and La Paz counties start January 1983. Data are not comparable to any past series.

The Arizona Labor Force in October

(Continued from page 9)

In the state's goods-producing industries (manufacturing, mining, and construction), however, over-the-year employment change to October was down 1.2 percent (3,700 jobs). This occurred, despite the fact Arizona's six northern counties (Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Yavapai, Mohave, and La Paz) combined had goods-producer growth of 7.4 percent, or 1,600 jobs.

Among the goods-producers, Arizona manufacturers added only 200 jobs in October and remain down 700 over-the-year and 1,000 from their peak in September 1988. Primary and fabricated metals manufacturing contributed to the net gain as did nondurable goods manufacturing.

Construction continued its downward trend (600 loss), but two-thirds of that is seasonally normal. Some construction improvement should come early in 1990 if interest rates continue to decline as expected over the next few months. Construction was down 3,100 over-the-year, and 25,600 from the June 1986 peak.

As the winter tourism season begins, strength is expected in transportation, trade, and services. And the year is likely to end stronger than economic events in early 1989 had indicated.

--Ron Simon
RA Economic Analysis Manager

New Developments

"New Developments" is featured each month as a service to our readers. This section is a compilation of public announcements and articles from newspapers and periodicals about events significant to Arizona labor markets. Due to space limitations, however, an exhaustive list of business news is not possible. In addition, the Arizona LMI Newsletter is not responsible for incorrect information reported by these sources.

MANUFACTURING -- **Rymer Foods Inc.** is expected to employ 850 people when it opens a 60,000-square-foot chicken-processing and distribution plant in Goodyear next August. The Chicago-based manufacturer has been serving its West Cost and Southwest customers through a plant in Arkansas. The Goodyear Industrial Development Authority approved $6.5 million in bonds to finance the plant, which will be located at Yuma and Bullard roads.

Fifty to 75 employees, primarily technicians, are expected to be hired by **Space Data Corp.** of Tempe due to its winning of a $25 million contract for work on the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) project. At its new Chandler facility that opens in January, Space Data will manufacture up to 20 suborbital vehicles that will provide space-flight testing of advanced sensor and interceptor technologies.

Mulay Plastics, which produces custom-injected moldings for various consumer-oriented and business products, is locating a 100,000-square-foot plant in Casa Grande. The facility, which will be used for Mulay's western U.S. market, is expected to employ 100.

Shape West, a Tucson manufacturer of floppy disks and data-storage cartridges, is laying off 125 employees in January. A combination of tough competition and the loss of a major client are blamed for the reductions. No current figures are available on Shape West's employment, which was reported at 337 full-time equivalents in January 1989.

Needing more elbow room to produce its macaroni and other pasta products, **Borden Inc.** announced it plans to expand its 250,000-square-foot plant in Tolleson in late 1991 or early 1992. Currently, the facility has six shifts and employs 140 people for producing macaroni, spaghetti and noodles under the brands of Creamette, Globe A-1 and Anthony's. Borden has given no details on the size of the enlargement or what effect it will have on employment.

Garrett General Aviation Services plans to move into a $31 million three-building complex at **Phoenix Sky Harbor Center** by mid-1991. The move is part of a corporate consolidation of Garrett's 10 Valley locations, which will lead to at least the doubling of its current 1,100 workforce during the next five years, with the possibility of employment reaching 4,300. Koll Development of Newport Beach, Calif., is developing the project.

Tucson-based **Burr-Brown Corp.**, which manufactures semiconductor-related devices, has laid off 104 of its 1,200 employees due to slow sales. A 60 percent reduction in capital spending is also planned.

Three Los Angeles-area manufacturers, which have a potential of generating 500 to 600 jobs and paying wages from $6 to $30 an hour, are considering moving to **Prescott.** The three companies, whose employment would bolster the Yavapai County manufacturing workforce by 25 percent, are: **Seating Products Industries**, which makes seat-

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued from page 15)
ing and interiors for restaurants (250 to 300 jobs); **Kimstock Inc.**, which produces fiberglass bathtubs and shower stalls (200 jobs); and **Grand Rapids Zimmerla**, which manufactures cabinets and fixtures for department stores (60 to 80 jobs). If the three companies make the move, they could be operational in six to 18 months.

Tucson-based **Vega Biotechnologies**, has laid off 15 of 18 employees at its bulk-chemical plant in order to conserve cash for its other business -- manufacturing synthesizers that create peptides and DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid). Company officials are hopeful the layoffs are only a temporary measure.

CONSTRUCTION -- An **Albertson's**, **Marshall's**, and **Circuit City** will be the primary tenants in **Westridge Festival**, a 220,000-square-foot shopping center under construction on the southeast corner of 75th Avenue and Thomas Road. Work on the shopping center, which is 70 percent pre-leased, is expected to be completed by spring of 1990.

The northwest corner of Ray Road and Interstate 10 will be the site of the first sizeable community shopping center -- **Foothills Park Place** -- in the South Mountain Park area. Construction on the 28-acre site by LandGrant Development of San Diego is expected to begin early this year and include a 63,000-square foot **Albertson's**.

FINANCE, INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE -- **Pima Savings & Loan Association** of Tucson is reducing its staff by 110 jobs (15 percent) by the end of January. Employees at all levels will be affected, company officials say.

The takeover of **Derrick Industries** of S ttsdale by **Tau Ceti Inc.** of Norfolk, Vir., will result in a gain of 100 jobs for the Valley. Derrick Industries will now become a holding company for four units, including its primary business of Derrick Petroleum, an oil and gas-production firm operating in Kansas and West Virginia.

Several retail stores in the **Mercado**, a shopping complex in downtown Phoenix designed to look like a Mexican village, have opened for business. A joint development of the **Symington Co.**, **and Chicanos por la Causa** -- a group that aids disadvantaged individuals, principally Mexican-Americans -- is building the project, which has taken longer than expected to completely open.

A 9,000-square-foot **Newberry** store has opened at 7465 W. Cactus Road in Peoria. The five-and-dime department store will serve Peoria, Sun City, and parts of Glendale.

SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS - "Jerry and his kids" are staying in Las Vegas, but the rest of the **Muscular Dystrophy Association** (MDA) is relocating from New York to Tucson, bringing not only 150 employees but hotel revenue from 5,000 rooms booked a year for various conventions. Incentives from the state, Pima County and other agencies worth at least $3 million will help offset MDA's relocation expenses, including a 60,000-square-foot headquarters planned for an undetermined site.

Ace Hardware Corp. is studying four sites in Arizona -- two in Casa Grande, one in Goodyear, and one in Prescott Valley -- for a distribution warehouse to service its dealers in Arizona, and parts of Utah, New Mexico, and California. The 450,000-square-foot warehouse on 25 acres would employ about 100 people.

Marriott Corp. is expected to build three **Residence Inns of America** in

(Continued on page 17)

(Continued from page 16)

Arizona, adding to its two current properties in Tucson and Phoenix. Construction will get under way on hotels in Tempe (Baseline Road and Darrow Drive) and Scottsdale (Scottsdale Road and McDonald Drive) early in 1990 and open seven to eight months later, but no timetable has been set for the building of a hotel in Flagstaff.

Phoenix-based **Circle K Corp**. plans to close an undetermined number of convenience stores and sell other assets in a major restructuring move, the company announced. The second-largest owner of mini-markets in the country -- nearly 4,700 --, Circle K has been hurt by increased competition and large debt from explosive expansion.

Humana Hospital Desert Valley, 3929 E. Bell Road, is planning a $12 million expansion of its 140-bed facility, calling for an additional 40,000 square feet. Construction, which will begin this summer, is expected to be completed in 1993.

A Florida chain, which touts a cholesterol-free, low-sodium pizza, is planning to open six 1,200-square-foot franchises in Arizona by the end of 1990. **Pizza Miracle** also claims its pizzas contain less fat and are high in fiber.

American Airlines is considering Tucson as a possible location for a reservation center currently based in Los Angeles. The 900-employee center is one of five that American operates and is expected to be expanded to about 1,100 employees when the move is made.

Thomas-Davis Medical Center Inc. P.C. of Tucson is planning to open clinics in Ahwatukee and Chandler in 1990. Thomas-Davis, which has 85 employees at a clinic in Tempe, expects employment at the new facilities could reach 150 by 1993.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (TCPU) -- **Pinnacle West Corp**., parent company of Arizona Public Service Co. and MeraBank, has spurned a $3.8 billion takeover offer by Portland, Ore.-based PacificCorp, which owns several utilities in the Northwest. Pinnacle West Corp. has had to suspend its dividends to offset large losses by MeraBank, which has been hurt by the poor Arizona real estate market.

Inter-Tel Inc. of Chandler says a renewed contract between its subsidiary, Inter-Tel Equipment Inc., and Premier Telecom Products Inc. of Kansas City, will provide $34 million in revenues during the next 16 months. Inter-Tel will provide communications software and other business-communication systems to Premier.

TRADE - Phoenix-based **El Pollo Asado** has filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and closed five Valley and three Denver company-owned stores. The move should not affect its 25 franchises in Arizona, California, Nevada, and Rhode Island, says the company, which plans to come back from Chapter 11 in the next nine months.

The second phase of the $150 million renovation of **Scottsdale Fashion Square**, Scottsdale and Camelback roads, has opened for business. The addition includes a three-story Palm Court -- with an all-glass, retractable skylight --, 30 new stores, and a 2,250-vehicle covered parking garage.

Phoenix is high in the running to become the corporate home of **General Nutrition Inc**., a Pittsburgh-based company that owns 1,100 nutrition-supplement stores throughout the country. A total of $3.5 million in incentives is being used to lure the company.

Phoenix, Tucson Programs Provide Unemployed Homeless Tools for Becoming Self Sufficient

(Continued from p. 17)

ganiza[illegible]
shelter [illegible]
Army, Primavera [illegible]
Aid. "We have a deal with transitional housing programs," says ReEntry Program Administrator Paul Sullivan, "if they'll house them, we'll train them."

Secondly, whereas Project Help provides some basic skills classes, the ReEntry Program has [illegible] well, but goes a step further by [illegible] for additional technical training at places such as the Pima Skills Center.

In addition, the ReEntry has the ability to set up on-the-job training (OJT). About 60 clients in the year ending October 1989 -- about one-sixth of its 342 clients -- received OJTs, with the intent [illegible] their skill level. "We can't [illegible] everybody who needs it. We offer it to those who we think have the greatest chance of success," says Sullivan.

Fifty [illegible] employees are [illegible] actually work for other local agencies -- Travelers Aid; DES; and Project SARE, a local job training organization. This allows for easier coordination.

In the first phase of the ReEntry program, a case manager screens a client to check for problems (mental, economic, social). If the problems appear too severe, then a client is referred for outside help, but "most of the time it really becomes a question, 'Do they want to buy into the system that we have?'" Sullivan says. "If they say 'Yes,' then we schedule them for the next class."

The client begins training sessions for a week which cover: social issues (self-esteem, how to dress and look); and basic-skills development, which includes academic testing and writing a resume. At this time, a job counselor also helps the client choose and prioritize three types of jobs the client would like to seek.

In the final job-[illegible] a client meets with a [illegible] is given vouchers for [illegible] clothes, and other mis[illegible] Then, the client begins [illegible] jected job search -- whi[illegible] weeks -- that primarily [illegible] be bank to call pre-sele[illegible] At this point, clients may [illegible] special training, [illegible] development.

While this is going on, [illegible] case managers continue to meet with [illegible] on a regular basis and "identify [illegible] problems that emerge," Sullivan says. If [illegible] additional eva[illegible] help. But if [illegible] asked to [illegible]

[illegible] free housing [illegible] [illegible]

In addition, the Pima County program has been able to find subsidized housing for about 50 percent of its clients for up to six months. "It's a real good deal for them. Not only can they get the ability to stay some place at a reasonable rate, but they can continue case management services," Sullivan says.

Sullivan says statistics bear out the success of the ReEntry Program. The program administrator says 67 percent of its clients in the past fiscal year were placed in full-time (40-hour) permanent jobs with an average wage of $4.97 an hour.

—Brent Fine

[illegible] available by calling: Pima County ReEntry Program - (602) 882-5500; Project Help - (602) 252-8405. Information on two other programs helping the homeless find jobs is available by calling: New Day - (602) 991-4593; Veterans Administration Domicilary - (602) 445-4860.

Officials Debunk Myths Regarding Employment of Homeless

(Continued from page 6)

like 50 to 70 percent of income on just housing. That leaves them with no room for any level of emergency," Martinez says.

year, for up to three years, 10 percent of HUD resales on the market, then buy the property at a discount.

The amount of money needed for housing often leads into the issue of pay, which affects not only the homeless, but also a group called the "working poor" (See *Arizona LMI Newsletter*, November 1989). One question that frequently arises regarding pay is whether a homeless person should take a minimum-wage job -- particularly someone with a family -- if that person

Martinez wrestles with the question, but thinks that with proper support services, the answer is "yes." "I'm hard pressed to argue the point that somebody should not take a $4-an-hour job, simply because $4 an hour is more than $0 an hour," Martinez says.

Perhaps the major barrier holding back the homeless is the attitudes of employers and the homeless themselves. Often employers are reluctant to take a risk on somebody who hasn't been working for six months, says Martinez, because they believe there must a reason for someone else not wanting to

even though their ego may be hurt -- because it eliminates a gap in employment history and "makes it easier to find a job when you have a job."

2. Survey on Services to People Who are Homeless, Arizona Employment and Training Council, October 1989.

3. Ibid.

4. No DES officials have recommended a casual labor pool.

5. Survey on Services to People Who are Homeless, Arizona Employment and Training Council, October 1989.

6. CASS also provides free housing through its Working Persons Program.

--Brent Fine
Arizona LMI Newsletter Editor

ReEntry Program Receives DOL Funds

The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) has awarded the Pima County ReEntry Program $300,000 from Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act funds for Fiscal Year 1990. DOL initially did not include the ReEntry Program among 19 winning applicants, but then decided to fund six programs that received awards in Fiscal Year 1989.